risation of bulk drugs and formulations to stimulate the production;

(b) what steps are being contemplated to have an effective control on the pricing system of the essential drugs; and

(c) whether Government propose to constitute a committee in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) Government announced in December, 1986, Measures for rationalisation, Quality Control and Growth of drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry in India.

(b) Drugs required for National Health Programmes and other essential drugs which are being identified would be subject to price control.

(c) A Committee has already been constituted to identify essential drugs falling in Category II as envisaged in the new measures.

Amendment in adoption laws

519. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to amend the adoption laws; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial production and investment corportion, Orissa

520. SHRI SUBAS MOHANTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation Limited of Orissa have applied to the Central Government for issue of a Letter of Intent for Naphtha reformer based chemical complex at Paradip in Cuttack District duly recommended by Orissa Government; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The proposal was rejected on techno-economic considerations.

Pending cases in Delhi High Court

521. SHRI JERLIE E. TARIANG: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases pending in Delhi High Court as at present;

(b) the total number of cases pending in different High Courts in the country;

(c) the total number of cases pending in different High Courts in India for the last three years; and

(d) the steps intended to be taken by Government for the speedy disposal of the cases in High Courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) Information as furnished by the Registries of High Courts is given in attached Statement—I.

(d) Steps taken to reduce pendency are given in the attached Statement—II.

Statement I

Pending cases in Delhi High Court

	High Court	Pending Cases as on 30-06-1986	
		Total pending cases	Cases pending for the last 3 years
1.	Allahabad	288060	133783
2.	Andhra Pradesh	89570	63381
3.	Bombay	117394	59378
4.	Calcutta*	148330	71494
5.	Delhi	73415	42474
6.	Gauhati*	16285	10566
7.	Gujarat*	41750	26267
8.	Himachal Pradesh*	10933	6193
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	33952	22413
10.	Karnataka*	876080	51168
11.	Kerala	120890	80018
12.	Madhya Pradesh*	52079	41416
13.	Madras*	158518	116428
14.	Orissa*	31362	22145
15.	Patna*	56904	38676
16.	Punjab and Haryana	45598	28487
17.	Rajasthan*	48921	28881
18.	Sikkim	56	56
		1421625	843224

*Figures for these High Courts are as on 31-12-1985

Statement-II

Steps taken from time to time to reduce pendency

The following steps have been taken in recent years to reduce pendency in the High Courts:—

1. Elimination of arrears in all the Courts has been discussed in the Conference of Chief Justices, Chief Ministers and Law Ministers of States held on 31st August - 1st September, 1985 and the Resolutions of the Conference have been commended to the High Courts and the State Governments.

2. The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patent Appeals from judgment of Single Judge of the High Court in Second Appeal (*vide* Section 100-A).

3. The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973.

4. The Sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased from 351 in March 1977 to 440 as on 1st February, 1987.

5. Apart from the above, certain High Courts are taking tre following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases:—

(a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped by several High Courts;

(b) Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable dates;

(c) Dispensing with printing of records;

(d) Expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.

6. The recommendations contained in the 79th Report of the Law Commission have been examined. As action on majority of the recommendations is to be taken by the State Governments and the High Courts, these have been sent to them alongwith the views of the Union Government and they have been requested to take necessary action.

7. The Government have entrusted the Law Commission, the study of the judicial system to introduce necessary reforms. The terms of reference are:—

I the need for decentralisation of the system of administration of justice by:

(i) establishing, extending and strengthening in rural areas the institution of Nyaya Panchayats or other mechanisms for resolving disputes;

(ii) setting up a system of participatory justice with defined jurisdiction and powers in suitable areas and centres;

(iii) establishing other tiers or systems within the judicial hierarchy to reduce the volume of work in the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

II the matters for which Tribunals (excluding Services Tribunals) as envisaged in Part-XIV-A of the Constitution need to be established expeditiously and various aspects related to their establishment and working.

III. the procedural laws with a view generally to disposing of cases expeditiously, eliminating unnecessary litigation, delays in hearing of cases and reforms in procedures and procedural laws and particularly to devising procedures appropriate to the forums envisaged in items (a) (i) and (a) (ii).

IV the method of appointments to subordinate courts, subordinate judiciary.

V. the training of Judicial Officers.

VI the role of the legal profession in strengthening the system of administration of justice.

VII the desirability of formulation of the norms which the Government and the Public Sector Undertakings should follow in the settlement of disputes including a review of the present system for conduct of litigation on behalf of the Government and such Undertakings.

VIII the cost of litigation with a view to lessening the burden on the litigants.

IX formation of an All India Judicial Service; and

X such other matters as the Commission considers proper or necessary for the purposes aforesaid or as may be referred to it from time to time by the Government.

Delimitation of constituencies

522. SHRI SUBAS MOHANTY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward suitable legislation for fresh delimitation of constituencies, in view of the wide-spread public demand;